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Catacombs of Palermo.

In a late number of the Independent, George Allen Butler thus describes one of the strange sights at Palermo, the Christian city which has just come into the possession of the victorious legions of Garibaldi:

"The strangest of all strange sights at Palermo are the catacombs of the Capuchins. We are all familiar with the character of ehe Roman and Neapolitan catacombs, underground excavations remarkable for their great extent, and for their associations with the history of the early Church. The Palermo catacombs have a frightful peculiarity of their own. You descend from the little church, just outside the walls, not into deep, subterranean passages, but into a succession of vaults well lighted, and of no greater depth than an ordinary cellar. These vaults are long and narrow corridors, on either side of which, in niches cut out of the wall, ranging in ghastly ranks, are preserved the bodies of the dead, not confined out of sight, but each in the garb appropriate to it while living, or else in a long robe or winding sheet. Below these niches are wooden coffins, windows at the sides to show the faces of the occupants. Overhead, near the ceiling, are skeletons of children sitting, or of men reclining; all perfectly preserved, some with the skin still covering the bones, others having nothing left but skull, and shoulders, and hip bones, with the arms in front, piously crossed. Some peculiarity of the soil prevents the ordinary decomposition, and men buried nearly two hundred years ago still survive in this skeleton company. Strange to say, they are not permitted to rest in peace. On the 2d day of November in every year, the *jour des morts*, or festival of the dead, their relatives flock to this dismal place, the well-known mummies are taken out of their glazed coffins and dressed in gala costume. They number not less than six thousand in all; and I know nothing more fearful than for a living man to find himself, as I did, unexpectedly among this army of dead bones.

"The most horrible feature of the whole exhibition is, that nearly every face wears in its fossil decay and ruin a dreadfully ludicrous and comic gaze down upon you, have a sort of grim vitality of their own, and through the entire array it seems as if there was a dumb intelligence—a mute correspondence and sympathy—in the sinister and almost wicked way in which they return the curious stare of the intruders. Yet you cannot help staring in spite of all this, and the eye wanders from one group to another, with a strange and morbid fascination.

"Some are large-limbed, thick-skulled, complacent in their preservation; others, with worn and weary looks, as if tired of such stiff, calcareous companionship; others, who seemed to have twisted and wriggled their joints loose, and must stand perpetually still or fall to pieces; others, with their ruined heads hung down, as if in contemplation of their ended earthly life; and others, indifferent and idle, some indignant, like the ghost that Dante saw in hell, with scowls and grins sarcastic—all silent, sepulchral—almost infernal.

"One such sight is sufficient for a lifetime. As I write, I recall those spectral forms with a thrill of horror—the monks and priests in scarlet and black, the children in full holiday garb, and the women, most hideous of all, in capes and shawls, and satins."—*Bradley's Magazine.*

Riches of a Chinese Palace.

The following ought to have appeared before this, but may find a place in these columns for its curiosity:

"The plunder at the summer palace has been almost without a parrellel in modern history. Could everything have been removed, $200,000,000 is not above truth. You may judge by the following description, which I glean from good sources: The palace [a summer residence], which covers as much ground as the whole city of Pekin itself, had stores, where, for ages, valuable stones, pearls, apis lazuli, and many European goods, had been stowed and heaped.—The silk rooms alone have been estimated to contain stuffs valued at $50,000,000. The jewels, watches, China ware, porcelain, etc, etc., were countless. Silk was so abundant that seats and carts were covered with it. It was trampled over like gravel. Soldiers used it to tie bundles; and for harness to horses and mules. The burning of everything lasted six days, and every store was destroyed; not a particle is left but cinders and ashes. The parks, gardens and lakes, that had created such a general admiration, are no more. No pen can give an idea of the artificial labor which had made this palace one of the wonders of the world, and perhaps the greatest in China. No estimation can be made of the real value of the buildings and gardens—the work of ages; but the moveable goods have been estimated, as I have said, at about two hundred millions of dollars. The throne which could not be removed, was a wonder of richness.—The heavy and beautiful bronze vases weighed some 100 tons. The sculptures [marble] were of the greatest and finest taste. I have heard so many descriptions from various and authentic sources, which all agree, that I cannot doubt the truth. The highest officers in the army, whom I know all well—above all, the staff and the aid-de-camps—have all the same opinion about the Yuen-ming-Yuen, which the emperor had the fatal idea to abandon. If he had signed the treaty at Tientsin, he would have spared many, many millions—and his honor also.

[From the Sepurim.]

[Continued.]

The Betrothal.

Night had already set in; the front door, as usual, was firmly bolted and locked, and R. Salum had to give some repeated raps with the iron knocker, and call several times before the door was opened to him. The whole household rushed in joy, with lights and lamps, towards the returning host, whose long stay had caused great anxiety in the house.—"Thanks be to God that you come at last," exclaimed the housewife. "We were all in great anxiety already."—"Yes, my beloved, thank and praise the Almighty God; for your anxiety this time was not without a cause; I was in great danger, when the Lord of hosts sent me a guardian angel in the form of this man. Are the guests already assembled?" asked Salum.

The housewife nodded affirmatively, and her inquisitive look, which was alternately cast upon the stranger and her husband, elicited the following words from Salum:

"Do but enter, don't let the stranger stand in the passage; you, dear wife, shall soon hear the whole history, only have patience." With these words he led the noble stranger up a narrow staircase into the upper chambers, from which already issued forth the noise of the assembled guests.

Humble as the dwelling of R. Salum looked from without, it was comfortable and spacious within. Neatness and order was to be seen everywhere; everything bespoke wealth and thrift, and partly oriental luxury and splendor. The rooms on the first floor looked plain, indeed, like the rooms of the poorer Jews. But these rooms were used but for business, and inhabited merely on week days. But the Sabbath and holy-day, rooms in the higher story displayed Salum's wealth and love of luxury. The walls were decorated with the richest tapestry, the windows hung with the costliest curtains; damask seats, richly guilt mirrors, chandeliers of the richest crystal, ornamented the spacious rooms. Boxes of the most precious wood, glass cases richly carved, were tastefully arranged round the rooms, and the floors were covered with soft oriental carpets. Plate in abundance, strings of pearl necklaces, diamond rings, and other articles of jewelry, glistened from their cases in the glass stands, which were open purposely to show for the occasion.

Although the oppressed Jew had to appear poor, there were times when he delighted to show his riches and to glory in his wealth. Such times were the festivals and holy-days, wedding, and other celebrations. On such occasions their chests were opened, their handsomest and most precious contents brought forth and

displayed for show; partly to elicit the admiration and the envy of neighbors, or to humiliate them. Earrings and necklaces glittered from the face and neck of the women, the fingers are covered with rings of different make and value; the most precious stuffs are put on, and all showed off to the greatest advantage. (?)

The time for such a display was that night, in the house of Salum, where the betrothal of his daughter was to take place; for this purpose were the rooms so elegantly illuminated and crowded with guests, who now spent their time in different ways. Friends and relatives had assembled in festive splendor in the spacious rooms of Salum.

We will take you round the rooms and introduce you to the guests. Behold here, in this room to the right, you see the mother of the future bridegroom, seated on a soft arm-chair; a heavy rustling silk gown, interwoven with gold lace, enwraps the short, stout woman; a bandage about four inches in breadth, covered with pearls and rubies of different sizes, wrought into different patterns of flowers, encompasses her stately head. You know what a "perl-binde" means? In those days, Jewish women furnished no employment for milliners; they wore plain small caps, over which they tied an elegant pearl bandage, some of considerable value; any amount of pearls and jewels could be used in its manufacture. The patterns were such as is now-a-days seen on lace; the flowers and the design were laid out in pearls.

Another mode of covering the head was to wear a cap or hood as was worn by the clergy in England, in the seventeenth century, and as the Polish peasantry wear in winter to this day. This cap was of linen, inlaid with paste-board, and covered all over with a rich covering of silver or silver gilt lace. They were expensive when first purchased, but proved cheapest in the end. The pearl bandage had always its value, and both the gold cap and the bandage lasted a woman's life-time at least. They saved the expense of caps, bonnets, and of expensive washing. But we must return. This happy little woman is (as I told you before) the mother of the bridegroom. Round her neck you see a string of large white pearls, from which are pending heavy gold coins; you see the woman happy; she is talking uninterruptedly to another woman, also richly set out, of the preferences of her son, and of the fortunate choice of the bride. Rabbi Cha-yim Klebber, her husband, stands in that nook, near the window; he is rich, but he does not belong to the highest class of the Hebrew people—the *laurvanims*, "the learned (our story dates from a time when in Israel a man's "worth" was not measured by the vulgar measure of gold: a man "worth" his millions was honored indeed, but an *osher* (such man) is not to be compared to a *laurvan*.) Now R. Cha-yim Kleber is no laurvan: but see, he does not belong to the vulgar; see you how pleased he looks, how attentively he listens to the "wortche" (an ecclesiastical explanation) of Rabbi Shimeon, the Dayan (a member of the rabbinical evetus, who decide casuistic questions of the congregation. Our story belongs to a time when banquets and festivals would be thought nothing of if the poor and the learned of Israel did not grace and sanctify them.—They would have doubted the sanity of our age, if they were to hear that our weddings and festivals are so gross and sensual, that their merit consists in a rich man's assembling a crowd of other rich men and feed them that are not hungry; and drown those in drink, who are not thirsty, and then close the whole by calling evil good, and good evil, turning darkness unto light, and light into darkness, night into day by a dance of men and women, without sanctification, without a blessing before and after the meal, indeed, a graceless table, a graceless meal, and a graceless company. R. Salum had some poor and rich laurvanim at his house on the occasion; *mecuthan* (the father of the bridegroom) listens to what he thinks *torah* "exposition of the law."

In another room whom do you see? Guess who that man is. Why, do not blush; R. Salum has a mezoozah at his door, his house is devoted to the service of God, to religion, and religion is communicative, it seeks communion and sanctification. That man in the other room is R. Hirsh Hazan (the synagogue reader and chanter) with his meshor-rim (his choir) he must sing the hymns, make the *mi-sheba-rach* (blessings on occasion of which donations are made to charity and to the poor); you see his singer, the youngest boy, playing with cards; I mean pasteboard, to sing off the psalms written on them. But, if you think the company too serious, behold here Lippert, the mashal-ak (riddler, wise-fool, merry maker), he gives the company already an earnest of his talent. Look, what faces he cuts up, to make the company laugh in advance; and, lastly, look there is Yekel Fresner [Jack the Glutton]; he, like the boa-constructor, already casts his eye on the heavy laden table; see now, he already opens his girdle to give room in his carcass for the food he will show that he can stow away; he knows R. Salum's daughter is not to become a bride on crusts and dry bones. You see before you Ye-kel Fresner preparing himself for a Fresi-experiment.

[*To be coutinued*]

TOLERATION IN SWEDEN.—The Swedish Government has just taken an important step in the path of civilization and reform. Up to the present time, no Jew has been permitted to set up any business, or exercise any profession in Sweden without a special license from the Government; which license could only be obtained after much vexatious delay and considerable expense. To put an end to this grievance the King, in accordance with the Legislative Chambers, has just decreed that every Jew, who has not been condemned for any criminal action, has permission to establish himself in Sweden without any restriction, and to follow any calling, or to acquire property of any kind, under the same circumstances as the Christians in that country.—There are still illiberal restrictions upon Catholics in Sweden.

The self-Examining Society has proposed the following queries to all people about this financial period:—

1 Does it cost anything to print a paper?

2 How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper without pay?

3 Do printers eat, drink and wear clothing?

4 If they do, how do they get it?

PICKING UP A PIN.

A young man once went to the city of Paris to seek a situation. He had letters of recommendation to a large banking establishment. He called on the gentleman who was at the head of it, full of hope and confidence that he should find employment. The gentlemen heard what he had to say, looked over his letters hastily, and then handed them back to him, saying, "We have nothing for you to do sir." The young man felt his heart sink within him. He was ready to burst into tears. But there was no help for it, so he made his bow and retired. As he was passing in front of the building, there was a pin lying on the pavement. He stooped down picked it up, and put it carefully away under the bosom of his coat. The gentleman with whom he had just been speaking was standing at the window, and saw what took place. In an instant the thought occurred to him that the young man who had such habits of carefulness as to stop, in such a moment of disapointment and pick up a pin, would make a useful business man. He sent immediately and called him back. He gave him an humble situation in his establishment. From that he rose by degrees, till he became the principle partner in the concern, and evedintly a man of immense welth and the chief banker in Paris. So much fo good careful habits.

Parish Troubles.

The Rev. Charles Beardmore was in trouble. He was the pastor of a flourishing church in Barbervill, whether he had gon immediately on leaving the theological school. For two years he had given "entire satisfaction," and his relations with his people were of the plainest kind. But one morning, his equilibrium was upset. He had had a call from his senior deacon, brother Tonsor. "Brother Beardmore," had Deacon Tonsor said to him, "I came to see you about a subject which has been weighing on my mind for some time. I hope you will excuse me for mentioning it. But I can't help thinking your influence among our people would be much increased, if you didn't—wear a moustache! It isn't the custom, generally, for ministers, and it makes a good deal of talk. You might let your beard stay, but the moustache does rather seem to me like an offending member. Have I made my meaning clear?"

"Yes, I think you have—to a hair," replied the young pastor, who thanked him for his advice, and bade him a pleasant good morning. His countenance changed as soon as the door closed on the retreating form of the deacon. "Here's a pretty how-to-do!" ejaculated he, walking up and down his study. So I've got to farm out my face to suit Deacon Tonsor, have I? Expect he'll advocate shaving the top of my head next, like a Catholic priest. Suppose I don't want to go through life lathering and scaping, whose business is it but mine, I should like to know?" He soon became calmer, however, and wisely resolved to consult Mrs. Beardmore. She counselled him to wait a week before taking any decisive step. He did so.

On the following Sabbath he went through his duty as usal. The reappearance in the pulpit of the offending hirsute appendage deepened the feeling in the mind of Deacon Tonsor and others. On the other hand, the minister's moustache was not without its champions. The congregation was divided into two factions on the subject. Even households were at variance. The ladies generally rallied to the side of their pastor, the younger sisters declaring that, with a moustache the minister looked "sweet," and if he would only let his hair grow long he would look "lovely." The tempest raged hotter and hotter. At length it reached the minister's ears. "After all said," he, "its' too small a matter to make discorse about," He retired to his study with a resolute air. He took out his razor, and honed it carefully. There was an unwonted brilliancy in his eye as he steppep to the looking-glass. The foam flew from his lips. He brandished the razor in the air, and—but what occured at this moment cries is neither here not their. Suffice is to say, the division in the church continued to widen. The chasm was to great to be closed by anything short of the whole Curtius. Mr. Beardmore was compelled to seek another place of usefullness.—*Examiner.*

THE JEWS IN SYRIA.—As an illustration of their precarious condition, Dr. Turner, in "El-Khuds, the Holy, or glimpses in the Orient," cites the following—"The head of the chief Jewish family in Damascus was, in the beginning of the present century, the banker and prime minister of the notorious Jezzar, Pacha of Acre.—He was for a time the actual ruler of a large section of Syria, but the scene was soon changed. He first lost an eye because he was proud—then the nose because he was handsome—then the head because he did not please his master."

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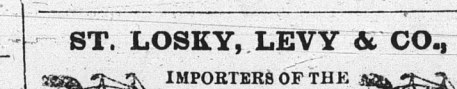

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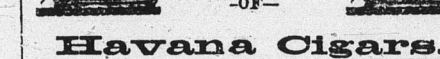

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Take this medicine when your digestive organs are disordered and your blood is impure, it will surely act on your bowels.

Take this medicine when you have a cold, and it will make you perspire freely.

Take this medicine when your urinary and absorbing organs are disordered and it will act on your kidneys—it penetrates every part of your body, searches even the most remote and secret recesses of your system; and removes the disease located there—it restores healthy action and gives tone to every organ in the human body—therefore it has righteously deserved the name it bears: Health Restorative.

The Doctor, who is averse to all patent medicines, wishes it to be understood that the above medicine is no such thing, but that he has, through the introduction of this medicine with its treaties and directions for use, made every sufferer to be his own physician in the above named diseases.

Thinking it under my dignity to follow the mode of quacks by appending certificates of physicians or private persons which is too well known, can be had for certain remunerations, applications of friends, or by the mode of boring a man half to death for even the most worthless trash, I will therefore leave it to those in want of medicine to inquire personally of men that have been cured by my medicines of the above diseases, and who can be found in almost every city and village throughout the State. I consider such personal conviction far superior to certificates of persons that are far from being known to them in want of medical aid.

But should ony one care for written testimonials or certificates regarding the cures performed by this medicine they might call at my office, and I will show them certificaties of true merit, which have been sent to me voluntarily, without applying for them, or by boring individuals to get them.

To satisfy the most scrupulous of men, also as a guarantee to those that have not had the opportunity of knowing the Doctor by reputation or personally, I have adjoined to every bottle of the Anti-Rheumatic Cordial th certificate under oath of one of the most celebrated analytical chemists in the United States, that there are no minerals nor poisons dontained in this medicine, although it is a very powerful medicine, and has a very strong action on the human system which it necessarily must have to overcome the action of disease of such malignant character.

For sale by
ADOLPHUS & JUNGERMAN
Bush street, 3d house from corner Montgomery, next to Platt's Music Hall.
REDINGTON & CO., Clay street,
MORRILL, cos. Washington and Battery, Agents.

PIONEER WATER-CURE

ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET STREETS.

Only $1 per Bath!

AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely of unequalled efficacy.

☞ But it is not proper to take a Bath until hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons

☞ A department for ladies, which is attended by competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossibie.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen.

☞ The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectous or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! tflu2

Wm. FAULKNER & SON.

132 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

SOLE AGENTS for

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S.

TYPE FOUNDRY,

and dealer in all kinds of Printing Material—Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. J. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY
Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

Wedding Ceremonies, Balls, Parties

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAM etc. for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, received by

SAULMAN

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficie warranty of the superiority of his productions. n5 t

STECKLERs

EXCHANGE,

Corner of Sansome & California sts,

This new and spacious hotel, centrally located, merits the attention of every business man visiting the city, as also of all those who love tranquility, comfort, and good table.

Coaches will convey guests to and from the house.

EDWARD STECKLER, Proprietor

MRS. STDOLE'S

NEW YORK HOTEL.

NEW YORK HOTEL.—This spacious hotel contiguous to the Sacramento boats, and centrally located, has been leased by Mrs. Stodole, long and favorably known in our community as the dispenser of the best things the market affords. The hotel has been thoroughly refitted, and city boarders, as also strangers from the country, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable home.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

SAN ERANCISCO,

BEST AND CHEAPEST HOTEL

IN THE STATE,

NOW CONDUCTED on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

Neat, Good and Cheap, at New York Prices!

GOOD LODGINGS, 50 CENTS PER NIGHT!

Shower Baths Free!!!

An extensive LIBRARY, MUSEUM and Reading Room, Free to all the guests,

R. B. WOODWARD
Proprietor.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

No. 132 Sansome street.

Geo. A. Van Bokkelen

IMPORTING STATIONER

... and

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for Carew & co celebrated Note, Letter, Commercial, Packet, Pos. and Foolscap Writing Papers, Hollingworth's Manilla, and Manning & Howlan's Straw Papers.

—Also—

Draper's & Whitney's Patent air-tight Inkstands, Arnold's celebrated Inks and Fluids, Walsden's Original British ink-powder, and Dowse's Patent Vellum tracing Cloth. Particular attention given to Country Orders.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors

Southwest Corner California and Fr. t-streets

THE

WEEKLY GLEANER.

GLEANER JOB PRINTING.

All Jobs may, as heretofore, be sent to 133 Clay street (rooms 13, 14 instead of 6, 7) or to the new office on Pine street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets.

The Clendar for February and March.

FEBRUARY.

Sunday, the 10th, } Rosh-hodesh Adar
Monday, the 11th, }

Thursday, the 21st, Fast of Esther.

Sunday. 24th, } Pu-rim.
Monday, 25th, }

MARCH.

Tuesday, the 12th, Rosh-Hodesh-Nisan.

Tuesday, 26th, } First days of Pesah.
Wednesday, 27 }

PARSHIYOTH.

February 2d, Yithro;
February 9th, Misphatim;
February 16th, Thernmah,
February 23d, The-tsavah.

Condition of the States before the Union

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again, if it should be dissolved.

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactures. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin.—And as the evils grew more pressing, the resentments of the States against each other, and the consciousness that their local interests were placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of disaffection, until it became obvious that the dangers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent.

"But the evil did not rest here: our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restrictions as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves, to the utmost, of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their own commerce; and endeavored to secure, with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operation, combining with our political weakness, were soon visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered; and the litile money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrassment, in the most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administeration of justice.

"Severe as were the calamities of the war, the presure of them was far less mischievous than this slow but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry and all our credit.

Secession Matters.

Vermont and Maine prepare aid for the general government. Kentucky and Virginia go for the Union. A case of suicide occurred and another was prevented on account of the crisis. The courts in several parts are occupied on the decision of the legality of secession; southern creditors plead that they could not be sued in the north, they belonging to a foreign country. The federal troops are making extraordinary preparations to defend the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis. Troubles and resignations may be anticipated, if the army and navy should have to be prepared for operation, which is to be hoped will not take place.

South Carolina has nominated Jefferson Davis President, and adopted the Constitution of the U. S.; but it is snpposed that the very first time will be rescinded?

Twenty-six regiments, Massachusetts troops, are tendered to the Union by the Governor. The President has approved and signed a loan bill of $2,500,000. Montgomery Congress, Feb. 9, unanimously agreed to a Constitution and Provisional Government. No propositions for compromise or reconstruction were made Gov. Brown, of Savannah, seized (Fec. 8,) five N. Y. ships, but they were afterwards released, Tennessee is for the Union.

The ladies of South Carolina presented a beautiful model flag to the Southern Confederacy Congress at Montgomery. It has a blue cross on a red field and seven stars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for reopeniug the Tehuantepec route to California. It is said that several millions of capital have already been subscribed in New York, and that Duncan, Sherman & Co., are some way engaged in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A proposition is likely to be soon offered in the Compromise Convention, under Republican auspices, proposing an accommodation on the basis of a National Convention, for the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoriug the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Louisiana Convention has adopted a State flag, and passed an ordinance making it a penal offense for pilots at the Balize to bring war vessels of the United States over the bar; also, an ordinance, adopting the criminal laws the United States District Court.—*Bulletin.*

THE SECESSION FAST—RATHER HARD.—Le Siecle regards the device of a general fast and prayer as not an able political measure; but as prayer is undoubtedly and eminently a good thing, and humiliation likewise, speaks of the Fast with entire respect, but urgently presses on Mr. Buchanan and our people, to consider whether the Presidential Fast is the one apt to the case; whether the only right kind of a fast is not better indicated in Isaiah, chapter LVIII, verses 5 to 10 inclusive? "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" For the rest of the old original proclamation, see Isaiah as above. —*Call.*

"TRUE AS PREACHING."—The Napa Reporter says that the man who stops advertising because the times are hard, is like a fisherman who quits baiting his hook because the fish do not bite briskly.

HORSE-FAT BUTTER.—The London Chemical News states that hundreds of barrels of the clarified fat of horses are imported from Ostend to England, and sold in London for genuine butter. Pies and puddings made of such a savory substance must be very tempting to epicures.

OFFNER BRIEF.

AN. DIE RADICALEN REFORMER DES JUDENTHUMS, by A. S., 16 pages, 800.

That the first pamphlet emanating from the Jewish pen, on the Pacific, should be against reform, is worthy of notice, and we hope that it will meet with a reply. The pamphlet is addressed as an open letter to Philipsohn, Geiger, and Einhorn, as the representatives of radical reform in Europe and America.

The introduction speaks of the religious sentiment as innate in man; of its universality, and its eternity. [page 1.]—The author then proceeds to state briefly the excellence of the Mosaic system, the possibility of a revelation: he then relates the basis, means, and objects of religion; he continues to state, that Israel agrees about religion, but differs about the ceremonies; he then argues the necessity of ceremonies, and their object, (without stating whether the ceremonies are immutable or changable), viz: to preserve the identity of the nation, and to protect it against idolatry, which hitherto was effected by the power of the ceremonies; that, since we still have to contend against idolatry, the continuance of ceremonies is still necessary. The author then (page 6) makes a distinction between the necessity of the reform of the church and the synagogue, and thinks that we have but the Bible as our guide [is he more than a radical reformer, that he ignores the Talmud and the host of rabbinical authorities?]

He then objects to the existence of separate free synagogues, stating that as reform is purely *negative*, and since it has no productive germ of vitality in itself, every man could break down for himself as much as he thinks proper, without forming an association for that purpose. Our author goes on to state that reform has no prospect of a future; that her only development seems to be the annihilation of the Biblical ceremonies, and, finally, of the Bible itself, which would be the extinction of Judaism, and even of deism itself (page 7); What reformers want now, such had been the desire and object of the author of Christianity, and this being incombinable with Judaism, it produced 1800 years, the separation of the two systems. He then asks whether our radical reformers also intend to create a new sect, and, if they want to put away the ceremonies, why not also put away the Sabbath, which is also but a ceremony. Reform, thinks our author, leads to dissolution; as is instanced by the reform congregation of Berlin. (our author does not say what caused the dissolution of Judaism of the Chinese and Abyssinian Jews; they had not reform among them.) Our author even thinks that without revelation [by which he means the Bible] we would not know how to distinguish between right and wrong, between good and evil. [Did the patriarchs not know how to distinguish between good and evil?]

As to the belief that the ceremonial law was abrogated, if reformers thought so, they might neglect them *without making the neglect an article of faith.* As Luther and Melanchton were the harbingers of Voltaire, Diverot, Alembert and of Paine, and as Uriel Acosta prepared the way for Spinoza, so will, after the reformers, the religion of suppositions [scepticism] terminate in the religion of mere reason [rationalism], and such would not satisfy the wants of man.—Our author thinks that the ostensible leaders of reform have neither power nor enthusiasm enough to produce a new sect—that they ought to leave forms alone, and try to oppose our materialism and atheism; better antiquated forms than libertinism and libidiousness; that reform was cold, produced persecution, which ought not to be allowed among us, on account of the insignificant externals of religion, with which reform occupies itself. [page 10] As to bringing ceremonies before the forum of reason, such was not fair; this would do away with the ceremonies of every creed. Parties ought to be tolerant to each other; that we ought to show our religion by our lives; that the only destiny of Israel was religion; that our religion will in future be that of all nations [p. 13. Here follow two parables; the one persuading reformers to accept Judaism for its inherent worth, regardless of forms; and the other speaks about the fantastic shape of the reform worship, which is a compound of all forms and ages, with all its efforts at change, reform is a mixture of Jewish and unjewish forms.

We have now given our anti-reformer a hearing, lest the orthodox complain of our onesidedness. As to our approbation or disapprobation, one man cannot do all: we have our work and our sphere, that occupies more than our time; we also have topics enough to speak of, without touching upon the triviality of changing forms. If the pamphleteer is correct in his arguments, we have done them justice; if our statement does not satisfy, let some other pen give a more ample sketch; if the arguments are incorrect; if worthy of a correction—the columns of the "Gleaner" are open to such correction; if not, and others do not think them worthy of a refutation, we cannot be expected to refute him either, and the charges stand unrefuted.

A Great Reform Commenced.

The *Scientific American* states, the practice of having the scholars learn all their lessons during school hours has been adopted by a portune of the public schools of New York, and will doubtless be extended to them all. We hope that this step is but the begining of a great reform, and that the whole practice of stuffing the mind with a mass of undigested matter will be abandoned. An eager desire to make a great show for the time or for the money expended is the most perdicious vice of our educationil system; it leads to a hasty slurring over of lessons half understood, and begets a habit of being satisfied with vague ideas which is very apt to continue through life.

The most rapid mode of teaching is that which requires every lesson to be thoroughly mastered and comprehended before it is passed by. A scholar with this habit of study will soon overtake another who is far in advance with crude and superficial notions of his studies. If parents or teachers are very anxious that a child should learn rapidly, let them insist that the lessons shall be few and short; no more than the child can learn both thoroughly and easily.

SOME authors write nonsense in a clear style and other sense in an obscure one; some can reason without being able to persuade, others can persuade without being able to reason.

BUTCHERS, &c.

כשר ש

WINCHESTER

MARKET

88 Kearny Str, Bet. Pine and Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ANSON AVERELL, Proprieior.

—o—

☞ The best of Meats and Vegetables supplied to Hotels, &c. on reasonable terms

Marketing delivered to any part of the City Free of charge.

Mr. S. Isaac, Salesman for the Kosher department.

Mr. R. Jacobson, Shochet.

כשר כשר

KOSHER MEAT.

LEOPOLD BREISACHER,

PIONEER MARKET

CORNER SUTTER AND DUPONT STS,

Respectfully informs the Israelites that he now keeps Kosher Meat of all kinds, and of the best quality.

כשר **D. WOLF** כשר

Begs to inform his former friends and patrons, that he has opened a new stand at the

NEW WORLD MARKET,

NO. 2 & 3.

ay and Commercial st., between Liedesdorf & Sansome.

Where he will be pleased to receive his former customers, and to serve them with

PRIME VEAL, MUTTON, BEEF, FRESH & MOKED.

☞ Prices the most reasonable. ☜

All orders promptly executed, and delivered free of charge to all parts of he city.

כשר כשר

Second Street Market,

No. 116 Second Street Corner of Minna St.

MOSES DAVIES,

Proprietor.

☞ THE best of MEATS and Vegetables supplied to Hotels & co, on reasonable terms

The best smoked beef, tongues and sausages of all kinds.

כשר כשר

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 6(

L. MILLER.

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

American Beef.

Orders to any part of the City and Country, will be rewarded with the greatest promptness.

מצות

I am again baking Matzas for the coming פסח. The article manufactured by me is too well known to need recommendation, I, therefore, solicit all orders as early as possible.

A. ENGLANDER.

No. 29 Natoma Street, or at No. 92 California Street.

מצות

The undersigned has since five years regularly served his customers with an article of Matzoth that secured him their custom; he this year has imported new machines of a superior quality, from New York, by means of which all manipulation of the Matzoth is superceded.

He promises the best quality at the lowest prices.

His customers will oblige by early orders. particularly those in the country. E. ADLER.

Orders received at the Oriental Bakery, Vallejo street; and the St. Nicholas, and Steckler's Hotel, Sansome street. E. ADLER.

Mr. Judah Martin is Shomer.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap2 R. D. W. DAVIS.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,

COR. OF HALLECK & SANSOME STS.

Salesroom,

Fireproof Brick Building,

Corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

MERCHANTS in the Country who wish to trust us with their orders, for the purchase of all kinds of merchandize, can have them properly attended to, by allowing us 5 per cent commission.

Our business connection will greatly facilate our labors, and we can guarantee promptness, cheapness and despatch.

Goods purchased at auction at the same rate.

ASHIM & BROTHER,

Cor. Leidesdorf & Sacramento streets.

Card.

ASHIM & BRO.

ASHIM & BRO., SAN FRANCISCO, ...SOL'N ASHIM & Co., NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned, having Established a HOUSE IN NEW YORK, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. SOLOMON ASHIM, would respectfullyinform public that ey are now prepared to execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, on the most reasonable terms, and from their long establishment in this city, and their thorough knowledge of the markets, flatter themselves they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders; at the same time they will continue their

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

And solici Consignments, upon which they will MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.

ASHIM & BRO.

N. E. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts. de29

מצות

The undersigned are this year again engaged in the Matzah baking business

They promise again to furnish a superior article, at the usual prices.

The Matzoth will be prepared with particular regard to Din. The Bakery is quite new, and no other baking is done there during our engagement.

Customers in the country will oblige us by forwarding their orders at an early date.

Orders from City and Country customers will be received at

Messrs. J. Funkenstein & Co., California and Sansome Street.

" Louis Emanuel, Sacramento Street, near Leidesdorf;

or, at Morris Raphael, one of the proprisetors, 225 Bush st bet. Sansom and Montgomery streets.

MORRIS ROSENFELD, ISAAC FRIEDMAN & Co.

Place for Business corner of Second and Mission street.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., NEW YORK. | **RICE, COFFIN & CO.,** MARYSVILLE.

Redington & Co.

Wholesale Druggists

San Francisco.

HAVING PERFECTED ARRANGEments through our New York house by which we purchase direct from the manufacturers and importert, we are enabled to offer greater inducements to the drug trade on the Pacific coast, than have ever before been fered. We import in large quantities all the principal leading articles in the drug business, and are prepared to

Supply the Jobbing trade

on terms which they will find much more to their advantage than purchasing in New York, in small quantities.

To Retail Druggists & Apothecaries,

we would say that we have a full and complete assortmen of every article required by a city or country dealer; that we guarantee the purity and genuineness of all articles sold from our establishment, and that our advantages in purchasing enable us to sell at LOWER AVERAGE PRICES than other houses. We invite the attention of the

Grocery Trade & Country Dealers

To our extra facilties for supplying many articles required in that trade We import

ENGLISH SAL SODA

in large quantities, and we have also a con ract with the American manufacturers for a full supply.

Preston & Merrill's and Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,

We receive in large lots direct from the manufacturers, and ofier them for sale at the lowest market prices.

We also have the exclusive agency on the Pacific coast o

Henry Thayer & Co's Medicinal Fluid Extracts;

Winchester's Syrup of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda;

And the celebrated

***GRAEFENBERG FAMILY* MEDICINES.**

Particular attention will be paid to the

MEXICAN AND SANDWICH ISLAND TRADES.

All the popular atent Medicines received direct from the proprietors.

REDINGTON & CO., Drug Importers

ftdu 105 and 107 Clay street

GEO. L. STORY & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

105 Clay Street.

To 106 Battery street, cor. Merc ant

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. F. COOKES,

Stall No. 15,

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT.

James Clarke,

No. 31 Metropolitan Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Vegetables, &c

☞ All Orders delivered at the Houses of Customers FREE OF CHARGE.

JOHN McDONALD.....C & F. RUTHERFORD.

J. MCDONALD & CO.,

No. 20 Second Street.

DEALER IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

-AND-

PAPER HANGINGS,

General Upholstery Goods!

PAINTS OF ALL COLORS MIXED READY FOR USE.

A. KOHLER

SAN FRANCISCO

No. 178 Washington Street.

—o—

FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Just received—such as

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS,

GUITARS, VIOLINS,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

—ALSO—

Tamborines, Banjoes, Fifes, Flutes, Clarion Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin, Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces, Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all Kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise

SSS ROMAN STRINGS 4 lengths and 4 Thread,

Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade, as they are direct importations from the manufactories of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A. KOHLER. He will sell them *Thirty per cent. cheaper than any other House in California;* therefore, it would be for the interest of all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Popular sheet music by every steamer. Toy and Fancy Goods by the case.

A. KOHLER.

178 Washington Str

The Wholesale debartment of this House, is no Sansome str. occupying the whole block from Clay o Commercial Street.

ap

M. DORE & CO.

Importers, Jobbers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

Corner of Merchant & Battery Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. STONE,

No. 23, METROPOLITAN MARKET.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

BUTTER, CHEESE,

CALIFORNIA & OREGON EGGS.

HONEY, etc.

ALSO

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CONFECTIONERY.

Ladies and gentlemen will please give Mr. Stone a call.

They will find everything satisfactory.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURE AND DEALER IN

MARBLE Grave Stones.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner at the lowest prices

---

HENRY MEYER,

S. E. CORNER OF PINE & SANSOME STREETS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

WINES & LIQUORS.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

We are strengthened by the opposition; as it convinces us that our efforts are in the right direction.

The city of Paris has alone spent $61,000,000 in the last eight years in beautifying herself.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Feb 25th, the wife of D. Abrams, of a son.

At Wood's Bridge, San Joaquin Co., the wife of John Levinsky, of a son.

In this city, the wife of N. B. Jacobs, of a daughter.

In this city, Feb. 24th, the wife of Isaac Emauuel, of a son.

In this city, Feb. 25th, the wife of Morris Wurkheim, of a daughter.

Special Notices.

כשר כשר

JOSEPH FRANKENHEIMER.

STAND No 30 METROPOLITAN MARKET,

THE BEST KIND OF

American Beef, Smoked Beef, Sausag e etc,

כשר געגנזע פעטט על פסח

I Have on hand

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GANSE-FATT

GEESE FAT

FOR PESHAH LATELY IMPORTED FROM

EUROPE

Smoked Beef and Sausrges for Pisch. Orders promptly attended to and Delivered free of charge.

REMOVAL.

—0—

MRS. S. MARKS HAS REMOVED her MILLINERY ESTABLISHMINT from No 226 Dupont street, to 617 Sacramento

Where she will be pleased to receive her numerous friends and the public in general.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO give her a call, and examine her large and assorted Stock of Millinery Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. Mark's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Millinery Establishment,

617 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearney streets.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

PONY EXPRESS.

—0—

THE PONY EXPRESS LEAVES

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

LETTERS will reach New York in 18 day's from S. F

J. W. BROWN, Agent.

פסח פסח

Board for Pesach

JOEL MINTZ.

87 Commercial Street,

near Sansome,

Recieves Boarders for Pesach at $8,00 (three meals a day) for the Holy-day's.

Please apply early.

NOTICE.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHA

The regular monthly meetings of this Association will be held every second Sunday in the month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

ISAIAH COHN, Secretary.

CHEBRA BERITH SHALOME.

The regular monthly meetings of this Society will take place every first Sunday in the month, at Blumenberg Hall, Pine st., near Sansome, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

S. DANIELEWICZ, Secretary.

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

....OF....

TUCKER!

כשר כשר

KOSHER BOARDING.

MY HOUSE, ESTABLISHED SINCE A NUMber of years, is well known to the community. Gentlemen and families will find excellent accommodations, both with BOARD and ROOMS, at reasonable charges.

פסח I AM PREPARED TO פסח

Accommodate a number of Boarders during the Pesah Holy-days. MRS. A. WARSCHAUER,

916 Stockton street, bet. Washington and Clay streets,

J. G. HEIN & SON, N. York

LEATHER FINDING DEPOT

No. 124 Kearney street, between Sutter and Post streets Traine's Row Building.

HAVE OPENED, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of their up town customers, another Leather and Finding store, where they keep a large assortment of Boot-legs, Galter-uppers, together with all articles usually kept at the best Leather and Finding stores.

JOHN G. HEIN still continues his Wholesale and Retail Store, corner Washington and Battery streets, U. S. Court Building.

TUCKER'S HALL.

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Consult Health, Convenience, Elegance and Economy.

THE HALL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTRE of the City, on the sunny side [preventing colds], and offering every convenience for Weddings, Balls, Lectures, Concerts, and Parties, Dining Rooms, Dressing Rooms, offering every convenience—even economy renders the Hall highly eligible,

THEO. VOITZEN. GUSTAVUS RIS. C. H. WEBSTER

WOITZEN, RIS & WEBSTER,

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AT 217, 219, 221 SANSOME NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.

MONDAYS.

Regular Catalogue Sales of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAYS.

Catalogue Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.

San Francisco, Feb. 25, 1861.

פסח פסח

GROCERIES.

—0—

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON

GROCERY,

137 Washington Street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome.

The quality of the Goods is known; the Stock very large; the prices are such that no one can find fault.

☞ Particular care will be taken with PESAH GROCERIES.

☞ COFFEE.—If housekeepers would once try the quality the aromatic flavor, of the Coffee from the Washington Grocery, they would certainly call again.

☞ 9 lbs of Crushed Sugar for a $1.

Book-Keeping.

An expert Book-Keeper would be glad to find occupation for the whole day, or a portion of his time, on eligible terms.

Enquire at the office GLEANER.

OFFNER BRIEF:

Erschienen, und in allen Buchhandlungon. zu haben: "Offener Brief an die Radical Reformer D.: Dr. Geiger in Breslau, Philipson in Magdeburg und Einhorn in Baltimore Von A. S. in San Francisco. Preis 50 cts.

STOCK & FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS and CLOTHING store in San Jose.

The store is located in the centre of the business part of the city, and has been established several years. The proprietor wishes to sell out, on account of his departure for Europe. The terms are of the most liberal description

For further particulaes apply to

H. L. ERNST,

First Street

SAN JOSE.

LETTERS AT OUR OFFICE.

Mr. S. Stein. as also Mr. Jacob Sturman, may find letters addressed to them at our office, over the Blumenburg Hall, on Pine Street, 3d house above Sansome Street.

BUY ALL YOUR

WATCHES

....OF....

TUCKER!

L. HANSEN,

SADDLER,

Harness Maker,

—AND—

TRIMMER,

SECOND HOUSE ABOVE THE S. E. CORNER OF SANSOME & PINE STS. de27

Attendance in Sickness, and on other Occasions.—A respectable man offers his services as attendant on the sick, and as *Shomer* with the dead.

For particulars, apply at the office of the GLEANER, on Pine Street, above the Blumenberg Hall, between Montgomery and Sansome.

DR. PARK'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

AND TAR

A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Statistics prove that one quarter of all the adult mortality in the United States, proceeds in some manner from Diseases of the Lungs. It is frightful to contemplate this mass of corruption, suffering and death. As blossoms ripen into fruit, so does a neglected cold or cough terminate in consumption. It is a hard thing to conquer in its later stages—It should be vigorously attacked at first. Many articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR

cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 16th, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to speak in regard to your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a violent cold rapidly running into Consumption. I tried every medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, without relief, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. I was immediatly benefited. It has saved my life.

"Gratefully yours,

"JOHN Q. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 7, 1858.

"MESSRS. BARNES & PARK: I am having constant calls for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Those who have used it, speak in the highest praise of its effects. Be kind enough to forward me one gross.

Yours, truly, O. H. PETERS."

"ATAWAS, Texas, April 23, 1848.

"GENTLEMEN: I am a practising physician at this place about 25 miles from San Antionia. I prescribe Dr. Park's preparation of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pulmonary diseases, with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed several remarkable cures. "W. DAVIS. M.D."

Such results are constantly being exhibited in every community.

Consumption Cured in its Last Stages.

Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring you joyful tidings of good news, Read! Read!

"HARDONVILLE, N. J April 20th.

"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the Liver. I suffered intensely through the whole winter. During all the time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption The February following, when apparently my life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Park's Balsm of wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as I commenced its use, I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, Which I have continued without interruption. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam.

Truly yours,

"THOMAS COZYENS."

This article, so harmonizes with the vital fluids, digestive organs and requirements of the system, as to lift the disease and sooth all inflamation. If used according to directions, it cannot fail to benfit you. Procure the illustrated Almanac of any agent (gratis,) and read explanations in full. But loose no time.

In Consumptive Symptons

"Procrastination is the thief of time" in an awful sense as it shortens existence and hurries the patient from time nto eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might be saved by the timely use of DR. PARK'S BSALM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks—a few days make a fatal difference in the progress of CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS.

The chances of success increase greatly with the earliness of treatment Although Park's Balsam has performed cures in cases seemingly desperate that are almost miraculous, still it is advisable to take the Balsam on the appearance of the first symptons.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

GEO. W. SNELL, General Agent, 130 Washington street San Francisco.

Business of the Gleaner.

All communications on business, for the *Gleaner*, are to be forwarded to the new office on Pine street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

As the GLEANER, is not a party paper, we are obliged to open our columns to certain articles which it would have been better ot not be published.

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

....OF....

TUCKER!

Hephtsi-bah Devotions.

Hephtsi-bah Devotions are held at the Blumenberg Hall, regularly, every Friday evening and Sabbath morning.

HEBREW SERVICES.

Friday Evening.—The services of the evening will commence at the usual hour.

Sabbath Morning.—The service will commence at a quarter to nine.

These services are to be held in the Hebrew language. In the evenings the *Minchah* and *Maarib*, and in the morning *Shachrathim* and *Mousaphim*, also the reading of the Law, and *Haphtarath* are to be performed in the usual manner, with the assistance of the senior classes of both the Day School and the Religious School.

ENGLISH SERVICE.

Friday Evening.—During the short days and the rainy season, this service will consist of a short prayer in English, preceding and closing the *Ma-arib*.

Sabbath Morning.—The English service for the junior classes (using the Hephtsi-bah Prayer Book) will commence at 11 o'clock.

Parents and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats free.

We especially direct the attention of parents and guardians to the English services, especially. We have found by experience that they have already exercised a most beneficial influence upon the minds of our children.—Devotion is a sentiment deeply seated in the human soul. And from the earnestness of the children, and the effects we perceive, it seems as if we had poured water on a ground where it was much needed.

This service ought to be attended by a numerous congregation of young men and young women.

Religious Instruction.

The Hephtsi-bah School, for Religions and Hebrew instruction, invites all the Hebrew children in this city to attend, regardless of their nationality.

While this School is open, and earnestly invites all children, regardless of pay, it is to be hoped that those parents who are able will contribute towards its support, and henceforth do their duty to their children and to their people.

Sassions—Daily—except Saturday and Sunday—from 4 to 5 P. M.

Saturdays and *Sunbays*—from 9 to 12 A. M.

Day and Play School.

The Hephtsi-bah Day and Play School receives children from four years of age, and upwards.

Till they reach their sixth year they are treated as are the children in the Prussian play schools; from six years upwards they are, besides the usual branches, instructed in the Hebrew and in the Religious principles.

Particular attention will be paid to the cultivation of the moral, simultaneously with the intellectual faculties; an object greatly neglected in modern systems of education.

The School is in session od Pine street, in the upper story of the Blumenberg Hall.

Hours of Session—Every day, except Saturday and Sunday, from ten A. M. to 4 P. M.—the senior classes are to 5 o'clock.

Saturday and Sunday—From 9 to 12.

MARRIAGES AT MUSIC HALL,

Families who may desire to have the convenicncy of the Upper Music Hall for the performance of.

Marriage Ceremonies.

May procure that hall for the Ceremony at $10.

For the whole day with the convenience for dancing with the Dining and Dressing Rooms, at $25.

Gas and every appertenant convenience is included in the above charge.

Notice has to be given a few days previous to the time the ceremony is to take place.

Apply at this office.

BUY ALL YOUR

Diamonds

....OF....

TUCKER!